Chicago Daily Tribune

HENRY FOWLER & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET, NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1853 NEW SERIES.—VOL. II.

The Daily Tribune.

IS IT ANY BODY'S BUSINESS?

Is it any body's business
If a gentleman should choose
To wait upon a lady,
If the lady don't refuse?
Or, to speak a little plainer,
That the meaning all may know;
Is it any body's business
If the lady has a beau?

Is it any body's business
When that gentleman does call,
Or when he leaves that lady,
Or if he leaves at all?
Or is it necessary
That the certain should be drawn,
To save from further trouble
The outside lookers on.

Is it any body's business
But the lady, if her beau
Rides out with other ladies
And doesn't let her know?
Is it any body's business
But that gentleman? if she
Should accept another cavaly,
Where he doesn't chance to be?

If a person's on the sidewalk,
Whether great or whether small,
Is it any body's business
Where the person means to call?
Or if you see a person
As he's calling any where,
Is it any of your business
What his business may be there?

The substance of our query,
Shortly stated, would be this—
Is it *any body's business*
What *another's business is?*
If it is, or if it isn't,
We would really like to know,
For we're certain if it isn't,
That there are some who make it so.

If it is we'll join the rabble
And set the noble part,
Of the tattlers and detainers,
Who throng the public mart;
But if not, we'll act the teacher,
Until each meddler learns,
It were better in the future,
To mind his own concerns.

THE CUBAN CELEBRATION.—The following is the speech of Miguel T. Tolon, editor of *El Cubano*, delivered at the late celebration in New York, of the second anniversary of the execution of Narcisso Lopez:

Proscribed and wanderers on a foreign soil, as the people of Israel in the desert of Mara, we are drinking the waters of bitterness in our political exile, and the sacrifice we to day raise before us is that which is dedicated to the martyrs of the country. The manna which rains upon us in the desert are the tears of the mothers, the widows, the orphans of the victims sacrificed by the Pharaohs of Cuba, and our Red Sea has been formed of the blood of the heroes who have died under the arm of the executioner or on the field of battle. Our chief has fallen and to-day we come to pay the melancholy tribute to his memory of the exalted was his Mount Nebo, and when in dying, he exclaimed with divine enthusiasm, "Adieu, my adored Cuba," his tomb illuminated with the light of heaven, because from that he saw our land of promise, the redemption of our captivity, and the triumph of our liberty. Narciso Lopez, the glorious conqueror of Las Pasos, of Frias, sleeps the sleep of the grave, and in unassuming adobe have fallen also the brown of Agüero, of Oberto, of Guiar, and of all those patriots of heroes on whom has fallen the cowardly vengeance of our tyrannous savage. But they who fall in Lopez cause are dig, in the contrary, they live as eternal life—a life which is all light, all glory—a life which gives life to seven times seven generations to admire them—to imitate them—to not before them the world of redemption, for which they deserved their Calvary. The star which lighted them on is here still over our horizon, and that star, in the night of exposition, guides us like the pillar of fire guided the people of God in the gloom of the desert. The star brightens, and our hope grow and increase. Forward then. Fix your eyes on it, without turning back, and in consecrating to mourning and woe this solemn day let us think that the best incense which can be ascribed in the apotheosis of the martyrs, is the dust of the field of battle, and the most harmonious requiem is the war cry of our conquering legions—it is not enough to say that our Hamilton veterans require from us—it is the sword, the fire, the blood of exile, and the salvation of the country is the only thing which can tranquillize their disturbed manes. Still, let us stop a moment in our journey, before the glorious tomb of the liberators; let us render to them the tribute of our grief, and offer to Heaven our fervent prayers for the repose of their souls.

A prelate who assumes the vicarous authority of the Catholic Church of this State, closes the doors of the temples of our religion, deny us from them, as if the money changers of Bethany. Because more given to tempest than divine matters, he forgets or does not wish to understand that God is too great to be a political partisan—that he banishes from his bosom no man, and that his holy kingdom is of another and a better world, where there is no mine but reason; no tiara or crown save virtue; no other sovereignty than the eternal justice of the Judge of the dead and of the living. But it matters not, Cubans. For the Christianity, or true conscience, the whole world is a temple, it has the sky for its canopy; the thunders, the wind as the sea answer in chorus to their sacred hymns, the stars are their mitres, their heart is the altar. Here is God, here he seeks us; here he listens to us, perhaps better and more propitious than among the worldly pomp and the deafening harmonies of the proud cathedrals. What heart, what, this moment, ground of seeing here in this place, the friends, the brothers, the sons of the martyrs, clad in mourning, drowning in silence their deep grief? Cuban, turn your eyes aside, and in the midst of this mourning multitude, your eyes will light on the beautiful pale brow of a noble woman, who comes here to pour out the flood of her bitter grief. She is the widow of Joaquim de Agüero y Agüero, the Cubar of high soul and valiant heart, who, in supporting in his loving arms the wounded, fell under the fatal bullet to raise the cry of his country's liberties, said to him with a heroism worthy of the most noble Spartan: "Who Joaquim, fight to free your country, and return only as a conqueror or as a corpse." Martyrs of the country all! May the heaven of your hundred centenarian myrtles your ashes and sweetly! And may the last cry of Leon de Castile in America, break through your sleep of death, and raise you from the tomb to assist in the acts of our declaration as a free people. And you, Cuban patriots who survive our Lentulases and La Payetas, place your hands on your hearts before the monument of the martyrs, and swear eternal union and fraternity for one single end—the liberation of your country, and to avenge her victims. Let us all, arms on our shoulders, with one sole desire, with one sole ambition, go hand in hand as brothers through the laborious path of the revolution; and let you, our mother, or as the Greek triumphantly the element of our political Sinai. So we will deserve the approbation of the world; so we will gain the ardent sympathies of the great people of Washington; and only thus, we will fulfil the cause of liberating revolution, and from the Rio de Tarquino to the summit of the Turco, will resound the cry of free Cuba: Cubans! honor to the martyrs of the country! *Viva la Patria la Igualdad y la Independencia de Cuba.*

— From the Louisville Journal.

MAMMOTH CAVE.—Many persons still come from Europe during the present year to see the beautiful things to be exhibited in the Crystal Palace. There are some things in our country, however, which equal the wonders to be exhibited in the Crystal Palace. The falls of Niagara and the Mammoth Cave will not be there. Of the great cataract, indeed, a conception may be obtained from Panoramas; but the Mammoth Cave no panorama can ever furnish a correct representation. Like Phillips's Napoleon, it is "great, grim, and peculiar," and, while we are talking about it, we may as well say that nothing but itself can imitate it. What poem can represent the gloomy grandeur of thousands of acres of cliffs? Who would venture to paint Goria's Dome or the Star Chamber? The Paint Rock, when he wished to paint the eyes of the Fairy Queen, was obliged to use Parian marble, when from the eyes of a beautiful maiden. He who should wish to represent the Gothic of the Mammoth Cave must grind the wings of the Archangel Gabriel of Night. The lights which you take into the Cave sometimes seem to shine against a solid wall of darkness.

If this subterranean world had been known to the ancient Greeks, in dark chambers would have been peopled with beings adapted to the gloom—with Cyclopes and Titans, and the green waters and the dark waters with nymphs, and they would have furnished wings of gloom and terror to their dark rapture. What would the Greeks have made of the Styx, the Lethe, the Elysian Fields, and the Tartarus? Perhaps this cavern would have been the passage to the abodes of the infernal Hades. Perhaps Orpheus have looked back for his lost Eurydice, and along these dark passages would Hercules have dragged the three-headed Cerberus. Over these waters Charon would have ferried the unwilling souls, and here Pluto would have swayed his dark sceptre. Here Sisyphus, Ixion, and Tantalus would have suffered their accustomed torments. From the mouth of this cavern would the Furies have issued when some mortal was to be exposed to their terrors. But, perhaps, the stern, dark spirit of the Scandinavian mythology would been more at home here. Neither place than this for the Hall of Odin or for the revels of those heroes whose cups were the skulls of their enemies. When one stands at the mouth of this cave, it is easy to imagine it an enormous dragon, concealing in its huge jaws beneath the ground, and sending forth its chill breath against those who dare to approach.—Indeed, there is scarcely any gloomily sublime idea which may not be connected with this cave.

After entering the cave, however, every idea that partakes of the unpleasant vanishes. The pure air infuses new life into every pulse, even of the invalid. The system is braced, the muscles and the spirit acquire elasticity. The laugh and the merry shout seem in echoes of thousands, and because they cannot help it. Every moment something new is presented—some enormous chamber, some massive rock, some deep abyss, some fantastic form. Some strange apparent imitation of objects in the outer world. There are rivers and lakes, mountains and plains, flowers and fruits, churches and palaces. There are caves within the cave, and caves within those caves. There is no end to this subterranean world. A man might travel in it during his whole life and never find his way out of those "deep solitudes and awful cells." As the largest cascades of Europe are mere spouts in comparison with Niagara, so Dunlin and Velgo are rills compared with the "Father of Waters," so the largest caverns of the Old World are mere mouseholes in comparison with the Mammoth Cave. Whoever returns to Europe without seeing this wonder ought to wonder at his own stupidity.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

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The The Daily Tribune.

IS IT ANY BODY'S BUSINESS?

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A. S. BARNES & CO., BOOK-SELLERS & PUBLISHERS.

The Daily Tribune.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 8, 1853.

☞ See First Page!

A NEW SPECIES OF ADVERTISED SLAVERY.

The increasing purchase of negroes in the Southern States has excited no small degree of anxiety among those who desire to see their sons of science retain their present political influence, and various measures are proposed to be approached with. In Virginia, but more especially in the Cotton and Sugar growing States, the owners of large plantations are gradually extending them by purchasing the lands of the less wealthy planters around them. The planters of Alabama have contributed to the cause in some of the richest cotton in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, that the white population is less than it was ten years ago, though the blacks have greatly increased. Southern politicians, of greatest influence, begin to see in this condition and tendency of population, a danger of more magnitude to the political power of the South than the non-slaveholding interest than any other that has arisen. So it is evident that the non-slaveholding states of the slave States, must become strongholds to slavery as they attain to a higher state of civilization, and are compelled to labor in those occupations which slaves have heretofore exclusively filled. Among the remedies proposed, is one to compel a certain number of slaves from each plantation on account of the existing "negro debts." It is well known to those who have resided in the Southern States that the attempt of small planters to imitate the hospitality and extravagance of their more wealthy neighbors causes a greater amount of bankruptcy than anything else. The proposed exemption law is intended not only to remedy the consequences that result from such bankruptcies as are arising at this time, but to bind on industrious persons to invest their means in small farms and slaves, as a species of property more reliable than any other. The scheme is manifestly adapted to support the power of the slaveholding interest. But should it be carried out, it is equally manifest that it will essentially modify and change the character of slavery from what it now is in the cotton and sugar States. The owners of great plantations and hundreds and thousands of slaves have very little of those whom they belong to their fellow-men. They have no sympathies in common with them. Cato, Cæsar, Pompey, Polly, Dolly, Sukey and the rest of others of both sexes, are but little better known to the master to whom they belong, than to many Africans. He has no knowledge of their virtues and vices. He does not see and feel the strength of their affection, sustained by their attachment to himself and his connexion. Rather, we realize that they are his property, his fellow-brethren—and hence the abuse and cruelty of overseers, the isolation of prostitution instead of chastity, and the separation of husband and wife, brothers and sisters, parents and children, give him no concern. He hears of their suffering with but little more feeling than he would were they mere animals—just as we hear of the worrying, shooting and hanging which is practised on against the patriot Italians, of Austrian Lombardy and Hungary, by the tyrants who rule those people. But this can never be the case to any extent with those small slaveholders, who know all of their slaves intimately; who have unexpectedly studied their characters, learned to love them for their good traits, and feel bound to them as human beings. Mrs. Stowe's pictures of such a family in Uncle Tom's Cabin, are not exaggerations. The slaves of such a family in the Cotton States, would be worth no more at interest we feel, and had there been in Kentucky such a law as that which is now sought in the slave States, "Uncle Tom" would not have been given up to the clutches of the slave trade. We are confident that no measure could more effectually change the character of slavery than one which would accomplish what the proposed exemption act seeks. Among the small farms of Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee and Maryland, the institution is measurably robbed of its most revolting feature, the separation of families of slaves. The feeling of commonality grows rapidly among such a people, and though there may not be such great wealth, so much intelligence, or so many splendid churches and institutions for the education of the people as there are in the free States, there is certainly more happiness and goodness of heart among the poor white and black.

One of the greatest consolations to those who really seek the establishment of the kingdom of the Savior on the Earth, is the fact that every, whose for the support of evil brings with it an equal amount of good. So it is in reference to the plan for increasing the number of slaveholders, and the strengthening of the institution. War with the laws of Heaven and Earth. While it may give to the institution an apparent strength, it will surely strip it of the most tangible part of its character, and eventually lead to its overthrow, by means of what Mr. Clay called the inevitable laws of population." Accordingly as we are opposed to every measure that consists in the increase of slavery, we could not regret to see the proposition of Mr. Walker adopted by all of the Southern States. Brought into contact the political power of the slave States, and the change in their social condition would soon give a different tone to their sentiments, and give less cause to the people of the free States to sympathize with the "Uncle Tom's" in their cause of suffering and christian forbearance, with the Eliza in their maternal distresses, or with the best of Georgia, who, if slaves there have to keep a sense of wrong and an unhomed and a love of liberty as the brave Kossuth, that our down a sound in the cause of freedom.

Lost, Hungary.—The case of E. B. A. Ward, owner of steamer Pacific, as the owners of brig Fashion, for damages occasioned by a collision in Detroit river, has been argued recently in the U. S. District Court at Detroit, Judge Wilkins on Monday morning gave a long, able, and elaborate written opinion, dismissing the libel, and declaring that each party must bear his own proportion of the loss sustained by the collision.

☞ The meeting called by the Mayor of Buffalo, on Saturday evening, to adopt means to aid New Orleans, is represented by the papers of that city as being but thinly attended. Not over forty persons were present.

Still it Tortles.—Immediately after the young man Endymion was discharged, on the decision of the Judge that he could not go for a seat the Governor's parlors, he was again arrested on one of the counts of the indictment on which he was originally convicted and sentenced. We should imagine that he can plead his former conviction in bar of this, and that it would be a good one, although the conviction has been reversed by the Governor.

☞ It is again rumored that Mr. Hall of will not decline the China mission. As he has once accepted and once declined, we should wait till he engage is actually engaged before we credit the rumor as to acceptance.

☞ The wheat trade of New York last week was about 270,000 bushels, of which the receipts 90,000 bushels was the produce of the State—The value of the sales was about $250,000. The flour trade, which did not reach so far time to enable us to publish its valuable report, is now Our advices from Toledo, Michigan, of the first harvest, Great Britain will require 100,000,000 bushels of wheat to supply her wants; from Hungary we learn that Prussia will want 50,000,000 bushels. "Where," asks the Tribune, "are these supplies to come."

Wonders Inst Week.—A company of capitalists, says a Wisconsin paper, at Milwaukee, have organized under the very liberal charter of the "Revised Iron Company," with a capital of $600,000, and have commenced the erection of iron works and rolling mills at Iron Ridge, in Hodge county, upon a miles long vein of Hematite, capable of turning out over 50,000 tons of rails annually.

☞ A long fellow of our's spoke Tuesday, in

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Use Howe's Cough Candy.

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For New Books,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS AND MAGAZINES,
LITERARY AND NEWSPAPERS,
Call at
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WEAVING POWER—GREAT DISCOVERY OF DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
New York, Aug. 25, 1853.

☞ THIS is to certify that I can well remember with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell what ailed him, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once did raised the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. He was then transferred to Mr. McLane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; he replied he was willing to take anything to get relief, or die.

This occurred in the year 1847. Mr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge, and took half of one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of three quarts of worms, and was in great pain. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health, and, its the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He tells me he intends to have his name and residence similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and instead them to try Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. So he has instructed me to inform persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most upper results. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other worm medicine, and that if more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives.

For further testimonies in favor of Mrs. Hardie, 124 Columbia st., New York City.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the country.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

An obstinate Skin Disease cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mr. Fielding, late of Broad street Bath, suffered for many years from a severe complaint in the shape of a bad leg, which was so violent that it was impossible to walk a single step without the assistance of a crutch. He was obliged to be carried to and from the Bath Waters, which are so celebrated for the cure of cutaneous disorders, but the virulence of the complaint remained unstatned. He then tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which have so effectually cured him that he had had no return of the malady for more than 10 years.

A CARD.

Sign the Proprietor's recent Laboratory enlargements have allowed him to supply his numerous orders for Agnew's Kathaire, he has also introduced some new Chemical apparatus, which will aid to the high character of this immensely popular Medicine, for Preserving and Improving the Hair.

Let there now be
Who never used before,
And those who always used,
Now use the more.

The price is still 50 cents, in large bottles, and may be had at any Store in the United States.

R. S. BARKER, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

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I am now selling Drafts on New York for Chicago and New England Notes.

Gold, 1
Currency at its worth.

I am paying a premium for Chicago and New England Notes and Gold of

New York and Michigan, 1/4
I am buying specie at the following rates, currency being the standard:

American Gold. (Gold	5	Premium.
Doubloons. Doubloons,	15	30,30,00
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Sovereigns, heavy,	1	4,70,4,97
light		4,60,4,90
Napoleons,		4,60,4,80
X Thalers,		1,00,1,07
Ducats,		1,00,1,07
German Crowns,		1,00,1,07
French do		1,00,1,15
Spanish Dollars,		1,00,1,04
Mexican do		1,00,1,04

Silver, Gold, and Land Warrants for sale.
Six per cent. interest allowed on Gold Deposites.
Illegal money taken for collection

E. G. ADAMS, Exchange Broker,
Aug. 20th, 1853-tf 44 Clark street.

THE CITY BANK.
REDUCTION IN RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The subscribers are now selling exchange on New York, Boston and Albany at the following rates:

For currency, consisting of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, Interior Pennsylvania, Wisconsin country banks, Illinois country banks, and Michigan country banks, 1/4 per cent.

For New York State, New Jersey, Missouri, Springfield, Ill., and Pittsburgh, Pa., Bank Notes, 1/2 per cent.

For the Banks of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Illinois County Bank, and Philadelphia Bank Notes, 3/4

For New England, New York City, Hudson River, Albany and Troy Bank Notes and Gold, 1

For Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Philadelphia, Springfield, Ill., and Pittsburgh, Pa., Bank Notes, 1 1/4

For New York State, New Jersey, Missouri, Springfield, Ill., and Pittsburgh, Pa., Bank Notes, 1 1/2

For the Banks of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit, Illinois County Bank, and Philadelphia Bank Notes, 1 3/4

For New England, New York City, Hudson River, Albany and Troy Bank Notes and Gold, 2

Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1853. WM. BLAKE, Cashier.

NOTICE.

THE ATLANTA BANK OF GEORGIA, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the subscribers, and is ready to receive deposits and discounts. Its capital is issue in terms of the act of incorporation. The Notes of the Bank will be received on deposit by the subscribers on the same terms that they are received by them at the date of the notice. Exchange on Atlanta, Ga., will be furnished at the rate of 1 per cent. Gold and Silver will be purchased at the bank, at the rate of 1 per cent. Gold and Silver will be purchased at the bank, at the rate of 1 per cent. Gold and Silver will be purchased at the bank,

The Daily Tribune,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1853.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We would remind our friends, and the public, that we are ready to do all kinds of JOB PRINTING at our office, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms, and in as tasteful style, and of as good a quality of type.

Orders left at the Counting Room, on the second floor, or sent to the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Single Copies of this Morning's Edition can be obtained at the Desk. Price ..... cents.

There is a supplement ready for mailing and sent free with the Daily ..... Price ..... cents.

Single Copies of the Evening Edition ..... 1 cents.

Single Copies of the WEEKLY ..... 2 cents.

Terms on its subscribers ready for mailing, postage free, are ..... per annum.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS, to secure insertion in the morning paper, must be handed in by FOUR o'clock the previous evening.

☞ Mr. L. Lamson is the Agent for the Tribune along the line of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

LOCAL MATTERS.

(Reported for the Tribune.)

BENCH—IN COUNTY COURT, Sept. 7.

Crocket Davis use of Amasa Ainsworth against Nelson Bromley; Appeal.

This was a suit on a promissory note, payable to Crocket Davis and not endorsed by him, though Amasa Ainsworth claimed to be the owner of the same. The defence was, that in a certain other suit, before a Justice of the Peace, brought by Crocket Davis against Bromley, this note was one of the claims adjudicated upon; and that the note not being endorsed, the same defence could be set up, as it still belonged to Davis. The Jury could not agree.

Calvin DeWolf against Clarendon Davidson. Trover and conversion for a quantity of type.

The plaintiff claimed, that a certain quantity of type was turned out as security to him for the payment of a certain debt, and the type were left in the possession of one Dugham, by an arrangement entered into for that purpose. The type were afterwards sold to the defendant, and he was informed of the plaintiff's claim. The defendant contended that he was an innocent purchaser, without notice. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, of fifty dollars and fifty cents.

Ann Moynihan against James Love, Jr.

This was an action for forcible entry and detainer, but the only question tried, was an issue on a plea in abatement; that the plaintiff is a married woman, and consequently that she had no right to institute a suit in her own name.

The Jury found that the plaintiff was a married woman.

THE SALOON.—A book bearing the above name, dedicated to Sacred Music, has been laid on our table. After a careful and attentive perusal, an eminent vocalist to whom we submitted it, pronounced it to be, in every particular, the most beautiful and complete collection of Sacred Melodies ever published. A new era has dawned upon the musical world, and gains of the rarest brilliancy is shedding its mild lustre to brighten and illuminate the social hearth. The names of Bradbury, Root, Hastings, and Mason, are sufficient recommendations to a music loving public, of the real and genuine worth of the publication. It requires but a perusal to find the names of Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Haydn, Van Weber, Rossini, and others, as among the composers who grace this volume. Daniel, or the Captivity and Restoration, is of itself a beauty, whose harmony and melody in all its parts are eminently worthy to rank in any work of art as superior as this. To render more close the ties of affection and kindred until the social endearments of home, no power can so strongly blend together the fine feelings of pure and warm hearts; or elevate the low and humble mind from sinks of degradation, vice and misery, as music; and he who can raise highest its standard should be proclaimed the greatest benefactor of mankind. As this is the only new book of any magnitude for this season, it must meet with an unbounded sale. We are informed that in less than four weeks from date of publication, there have been 20,000 copies sold. To all musical minds, we would commend a copy of this work. It can be obtained of the publishers' agents A. H. & C. Burley, 122 Lake street.

MOURNERS OF VENICE.—Among the arrivals at the port of Buffalo on the 5th inst were the propellers Iowa and Sginaw, schooners Flying Cloud and Ahala, all from Chicago. The brig Lowell and Northampton, schooners Ontario and Excelsior, all cleared the same day for this port.

☞ The Schooner President, of Buffalo, ran foul away her bowsprit while proceeding up the river about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, with a cargo of lumber from Grand River, by running into a canal boat lying near Clark street bridge. The captain says he hailed the bridge several times while approaching it, but as it was not opened, he brought his vessel too, thus avoiding a collision with the bridge, but lost his spar in consequence.

☞ The Schooner Advance, which arrived early yesterday morning, with a cargo of lumber from Green Bay, found it necessary to keep two men at the pumps during her passage down—the vessel leaking badly. She will go into the Dry Dock, to have her bottom examined.

☞ The steamer Garden City, Capt Crosby, is advertised to leave at 7 o'clock this evening for Sault Ste. Marie, touching at all way ports. Those who desire to visit the copper regions this season had better improve the present occasion, as next month will put an end to all excursioning in that locality.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—The room in which two men were sleeping at the City Hotel on Monday night was entered, and two gold watches and a chain—worth about $200—and $40 in money taken. No trace of the stolen property or the thief has yet been discovered.

☞ The alarm of fire at 7 o'clock last evening, proceeded from a large three story brick building on West Water street, owned and occupied by P. W. Gates & Co., as a Car and Machine shop. The fire caught in a final pen adjoining the engine, and spread with great rapidity to all parts of that building. The walls are left standing, but the roof and floors fell in, and the interior is totally destroyed. The wood work for 60 cars was all ready for use, but is a total loss. The full extent of the damages is from $12,000 to 15,000. No insurance.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The canal boat Alida, of the Northern Railroad Line, cleared yesterday with a full load of merchandise for La Salle—paying a toll of $12,575. The rate of toll on merchandise this season is 5 mills per 100 pounds. Last year, the rate was 10 mills, which would have made the Alida's toll $1,257—as compared by the 12 mill rate of 1851, the toll would have been $777 64. The difference in favor of shippers this season will be readily seen.

QUICK TRIP.—The propeller Lady of the Lake arrived at this port Tuesday night, with a full cargo of merchandise from Ogdensburg. She has performed the trip down and back in eighteen days, carrying full cargoes each way. In consequence of the large quantity of through freight, waiting shipment at Ogdensburg, the propeller took nothing for way ports. She runs in connection with the Northern Railroad Line, and leaves this evening on her return.

CHAIN STREET, BETWEEN STATE STREET.—The steamer London, while passing down the river at 6 o'clock last evening, ran against this bridge and sank it completely obstructing the river.

The "London" was aground at the time, but had left two inexperienced men in charge. They commenced opening the bridge when the steamer was passing through Walk street, but had not got it fully open, when she struck the first sinking the bridge instantly. There were about a dozen people on the middle of the bridge at the time, and four were thrown into the river but saved themselves by clinging to the railing.

The London was obliged to propagate her delay in consequence of the accident—the river being obstructed by the wreck.

The "Strike" Over.

The "Strike" among the journeymen printers engaged in our competitor's room, turned out as all such proceedings must, when based on injustice. Several of them, we believe, are out of employment, and the leader in the movement will not probably again be trusted in the city. The Printer's Union, as the association of journeymen still themselves, must give up its claim of right to interfere with the business of employers, or give up its own existence. In its present position, it is antagonist to every publisher, and it must expect that publishers will occupy the same position toward it. For our part we shall always give the preference to journeymen who are not members of the Union, until that body shall place itself in a different position; and we believe it is the purpose of the other publishers of the city to do likewise.

We certainly can get along very well without the aid of Union Printers. We have offers of the services of twice as many journeymen as we want, who belong to no Unions, and who will join none like that existing here. We do not wish to be understood as opposing Printer's Unions, or Typographical Societies. They are excellent organizations, when confined to their legitimate sphere, but when they assume to dictate to publishers about the number and character of the persons they employ, they become mischievous, and pestiferous.

We hope the Union of this city will profit by its experience in attempting to force the Tribune into submission, and rid itself of those obnoxious rules which seek to dictate to publishers. So long as they are confined, publishers need not be blamed if they put themselves in a position where they cannot be annoyed by them.

To those who wish to perpetuate the Remembrance of a Noble Deed.

On the ninth day of August last, a party of rowdy boys, from fourteen to eighteen years of age, attempted to force a little boy about ten years old, named Knud Iverson, to steal fruit for them from the garden of Daniel Elston, Esq., of this city. On his persisting to refuse to steal, they "ducked" him in the river till he was drowned. He was a son of one of our most estimable Norwegian citizens—a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. His little one was carefully instructed in the principles of Christianity, he was an intelligent and had given such clear and decided evidence of piety that he had been admitted as a member of the same Church. If a place in the Sabbath school was never vacant, and his lessons were always learned. Such was this noble boy.

A proposition to erect a monument to his memory with a subscription of ten dollars came from Nathan C. Ely, Esq., President of the Peter Cooper Insurance Company of New York; and was seconded by Thos. R. Bryan, Esq., of this city, with a subscription of *one hundred dollars*. The undersigned have been appointed a committee by a meeting of citizens to take this matter in charge. As others may wish to contribute to erect a monument to that noble little Norwegian boy, who would *rather die than steal*, we respectfully request those papers that have copied the account of his incident and all others to give this also an insertion. Who wishes to help perpetuate the principle, to maintain which this little hero perished? Small contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, S. L. Brown, Chicago, Illinois. They will be duly acknowledged in the Chicago papers.

It is desirable that at least one thousand dollars should be collected, and five and seven times that sum might be appropriately used.—The committee propose, with the permission of the Common Council, to erect the monument upon one of the public squares of the city.

WM. BROWN, S. L. BROWN, J. W. WAUGHOP, A. J. BROWN, A. G. DOWNS, DR. L. D. BOONE, IVER LAWSON, DR. WRIGHT, D. V. BELL, J. R. SHEDD, C. A. GILMAN, GEO. SCOTT, GEO. SEYMOUR, GEO. C. HOLDEN, H. N. HOALD, A. H. BURLEY, W. H. ADAMS, JOHN H. KINZIE, A. S. SHERMAN, S. D. WARD.

N. B. The Sunday Schools of the city are requested to take up collections for this object.—The citizens of Chicago are invited to hand in their names within the next week to the Treasurer, or to some one of the members of the committee.

A CARD.

At a regular meeting of Niagara Engine Co., No. 5, held at their Engine House, Sept. 5th, 1853,—by motion,

Resolved, That we tender to Red Jacket Engine Co. No. 4, a vote of thanks, for the honorable manner in which they, represented the Chicago Fire Department, on their recent visit to New York and other cities.

S. M. JOHNSTON, *Foreman*.
E. W. WADSWORTH, *Secretary*.

VERY SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We learn from Capt. Bossman, of propeller Lady of the Lake, that when he passed the South Manitou, on Monday evening, the schooner R. Willis, of and from Buffalo, loaded with 300 tons railroad iron and a lot of coal, for Michigan City, was lying there leaking very badly, and keepers two pumps going continually to prevent the water gaining. The Captain expressed his intention to try and reach Beaver Island harbor, take out cargo and beach the vessel on shore for repairing, but the wind has doubtless prevented him. The leak was first discovered about 3 o'clock on Monday morning, and it was some time in the afternoon before the vessel was relieved, though all hands worked steadily at the pumps. The R. Willis belongs to C. C. Bristol, of Buffalo.

☞ A man had his leg broken at the fire, last evening. He was sitting on a pile of mill stones opposite, when one of them fell, crushing his leg. We did not learn his name.

☞ The three masted schooner Lady of the Lake, of Cleveland, with a cargo of Railroad iron from Buffalo, while making our harbor on Tuesday forenoon, got foul of barque North Star, aground on the bar. The schooner tore her forestall, damaged her bulwarks, and pounded heavily on the bar for two hours, causing her to leak badly. She got off by the aid of her sail and heaver, but will have to go into the Dry Dock to repair.

☞ The schooner which was ashore on the bar Tuesday afternoon was the George Worthington from Cleveland, with a cargo of coal and pig iron She was pulled off yesterday morning and towed up the South Branch having sustained no injury.

☞ The smuggling of game, and such taxable articles into Paris, under the petticoats of women, has become so frequent that a check has been attached to the bureau of several of the barriers, in order that she may search under the petticoats of suspected individuals. Many women with hamperes, says the *Patrie*, like the Hottentot Venus, presented herself at one of the gates. The agents, who are always jealous of stout people, requested the lady with phenomenal contour to stop. She refused and pushed by. One of the customhouse officers seized her, and commenced passing the finger on various parts of her body, as if he were feeling to see whether she was ripe. She screamed and fought, and in her struggles a partridge fell from under her shirts to the ground. Her contraband waves were probably strong like Bridget's, and the sudden shock of the partridge loosened the whole. Down came a quail, and then a snipe, and then another quail, and a woodcock, till the woman, whose embonpoint had visibly diminished, was thrust into the office, where the female attached to the establishment underwent a thorough investigation. When all was over, the victim was found to be a very spare woman not weighing over 95 pounds, and was consequently sent to the Protectory of Police.

DESPERATE CASE.—The Toledo *Blade* relates that a gentleman who had arrived in Toledo without his baggage, and had decided to go back for it, finding no boat in readiness, on making enquiry after it, undertook to walk down to the dock, at ten o'clock at night, to go on board the boat, but unfortunately for himself, walked off the dock. Not at all surprised and happening to be a good swimmer, he got out of the mud and gravely remarked that, "the *Railroad Company ought to supply necessary lights for people of the public*." That man ought to be sent to New Orleans to change the atmosphere. He'd do it.

DESERTER.—After being recalled, referred, postponed and too-fooled for three months or more, the Maine Liquor Law was defeated by the city council last night. There was an amendment of Dexamek constituting by two of the police board members (both of whom are agitators) a committee to wait on the governor and request a postponement.—*Cleveland Herald*.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

CHICAGO MARKET,

Office of the Chicago Daily Tribune, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1853.

We have nothing of particular moment to note in relations to the Produce market to-day. The MILLS of this city have been advanced the ex-early all of their brands. Wheat is a shade lower, and dealers appear to have more confidence in the future of the market. Corn is not offering to any extent, and the feeling among dealers favors a decline. Oats remain unchanged, under liberal receipts and considerable sales. Rye, and barley in request at highest figures.—We notice sales as follows:

FLOUR.—Tuesday Mills brands, $4.25; Dixon do do $4.12½; Chicago do Family do, $5.00; Chicago Mills extra, $5.00; O'Neil Mills brand, $4.50; Garden City do, $5.25; Adams Mill do, $4.50.—We will add to our retail sales.

WHEAT.—25 bushels good spring from railroad to mills, at 80c; per bu; 60 do do do at 80½; 297 do prime do to do at 80; and 1,400 bu do, in lots, to mills, and store, at 81. Also, 15 bushels good winter, to mill, at 81; 181 do prime do at 81.62; and 197 do choice white, to mill, at 81.50.

CORN.—Sale of 1,100 bushels, afloat, at 60c; 1,500 do free on board, at 61c; and 1,200 do at depot, at 61½; 9 0 bu.

OATS.—Sale of 1,400 free on board propeller Buffalo at 30c; 2,500 do afloat, at same; and 4,000 do in lots, at depot, at 30c.

RYE.—320 bushels from railroad, at 65c; 9 0 bu.

BARLEY.—50 bushels good from railroad at 70c.

BUTTER.—Unchanged at 10@12c; 9 lb. according to quality.

EGGS.—Market dull and overstocked. Sales at 7@10c; in lots.

POTATOES.—80@75c is the ruling rate for good to prime 75c. Bough occasionally higher figures are paid by retail dealers.

WHITE FISH.—Sales at $3.75@4.00 for half bbls, sealed and inspection guaranteed.

HIGH-WINES.—Quiet at 16c; though no considerable amount could be procured upon the market and closed of at that figure.

CITY TRADE.—City brands 19@21c per gal. Country 18@20c.

CHARTERS.—Brig Buffalo loads corn partly on owner's account, and the balance with cargo at 4c. Brig Columbia loads at current rates.

Canal Receipts.

Corn, bu	4,200	Coal, lbs	24,000
Oats, bu	2,000	Cattle, hd	4,400
Wheat, do	1,400	Pork, bbls	100
Rye, do	100	Lard, kgs	100
Seeds, do	100	Wool, packs	40,000
Flour, bbls	1,000	Whiskey, do	100

Canal Shipments.

Lumber, ft	70,000	Wd Manfd, bs	40,500
Shingles, No	10,000	Flour, bbls	1,000
Shingles, No	10,000	Grind Stones, do	4,000
Staves, No	10,000	Flour, bbls	10
Bark, do	17,000		

RECEIPTS BY G. & C. U. RAILROAD, Sept. 6.

Flour, bbls	20	Lard, lbs	1,000
Wheat, bush	4,700	Rye, do	400
Oats, do	1,000	Barley, do	300

RECEIPTS AT THE WATER.

Although the aggregate receipts at this market, of flour and wheat show a deficiency, compared with last year, and the whole 10 days of Sept. there is a large increase in the week, which we think, should continue to increase, as the season advances. In corn, the receipts are not so large as last year.

Receipts at Chicago for the 10 days of Sept. in each year, and for the corresponding time of navigation to 8th week in Aug. in the year 1852, and 1851, are as follows:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Barley bu.
1853	20,000	80,000	20,000	1,000
1852	27,000	170,000	107,000	20,000
1851	20,000	200,000	70,000	15,000
Inc.	14,000	80,000	20,000	1,000
Dec.	7,000	90,000	87,000	14,000

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles received at Buffalo, from the commencement of navigation to 31st Aug. inclusive, during the years subjoined, viz:

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Canal coal	1,000	1,000	1,000
Flour, bbls	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wheat, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corn, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pork, bbls	14,000	19,000	19,000
Beef, bbls	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lard, kgs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tobacco, hhds	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wool, packs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Whiskey, bbls	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Lumber, ft	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shingles, No	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Staves, No	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

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Barley, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pork, bbls	14,000	19,000	19,000
Beef, bbls	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lard, kgs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tobacco, hhds	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wool, packs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Whiskey, bbls	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Lumber, ft	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shingles, No	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
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Lumber, ft	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shingles, No	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Staves, No	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—Sept. 7.

Steamer Garden City, Crosby, from Sault Ste. Marie.
Schr Ontario, Brown, Grand River—32 m. shingles, 160 bbls fish.
Schr Sinaloa, Harper, Buffalo, 165 tons R. R. iron, 15 tons pig iron, 1,000 bbls salt, 50 bbls pitch.
Schr Mitchell, Sherwood, Green Bay, 13 m. cedar posts.
Schr Buffalo, Davidson, Buffalo, 285 tons R. R. iron, 25 tons pig iron, 15 tons railroad chairs.
Schr Orleans, Gardner, Port Dalhousie, 130 m. lumber.
Schr Ontario, Brown, Grand River, 32 m. shingles.
Schr Chicago, Sage, Manitowoc, 75 m. lumber, 1500 cedar posts.
Schr Ogdensburgh, Ogden, Green Bay, 200 bbls salt.
Schr Hilland, Baldwin, Grand Traverse, 110 m. lumber.
Schr R. R. Ackerman, St. Joseph, 1000 R. R. ties.
Schr Lake, Lyons, Green Bay, 100 m. lumber.
Schr L. P. Hulbert, Hopkins, Kee-Waw-Nee, 115 m. lumber, 10 m. lath.
Schr Advance, Summerville, Green Bay, 120 m. lumber.
Schr Independence, Hubbard, Sturgeon Bay, 30 m. lumber, 10 m. lath.
Schr Wm. Henry, Anderson, Black River, 170 posts, 10 m. staves.
Schr Lynx, Lynx, Two River, 30 m. lumber, 2000 cedar posts.
Schr Ontario, Brown, Green Bay, 40 m. cedar posts.
Schr Mazeppa, Sullivan, Green Bay, 100 m. lumber.
Schr T. Kennedy, Kennedy, Sturgeon, 60 m. lumber, 10 m. lath, 1000 cedar posts.
Schr Fairchild, Tate, White Lake, 100 m. lumber, 20 m. shingles.
Schr Ontario, Hilliard, Bailey's Harbor, 1200 trees, 1 cords wood.
Schr Chesterfield (C mast), Buckley, Green Bay, 170 m. lumber.
Schr Ontario, Christiansen, Twin River, 200 m. lumber.
Schr Strong, Sessmer, Manistee, 100 m. lumber.
Schr Gem, Sherwood, Manitowoc, 100 m. lumber.
Gen. Worth, Ramsay, Cleveland, 222 tons coal, 120 bbls salt.

CLEARED.

Prop. Granite State, Hinckley, Ogdensburgh, 650 bbls flour, 50 bbls pork, 200 bushels beans.
Barque Isaac, Hunter, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Brig Geneva, Gardner, Port Dalhousie, 6,000 bu corn.
Schr Ontario, Brown, Grand River, 12,000 bu corn.
Schr Chicago, Sage, Green Bay.
Schr Lynx, Lynx, Green Bay.
Tempest, Jones, Milwaukie, St. Joseph.

Singing School.

MR. DYE will commence his Singing School for adults, at City Hall, on Monday, Sept. 12, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Ladies' seminary, 139 Clark st., between Madison and Monroe, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Gentlemen's seminary, evening for beginners. Thursday evening for advanced singers.

Mr. Dye will hold his Juvenile Singing School in the Lecture room, corner of Randolph and Dearborn sts., every Tuesday and Saturday morning, commencing at 10 o'clock.

School for the West Division every Tuesday and Saturday evening, at Temperance Hall, corner of Lake and Jefferson street, commencing on Tuesday evening, Sept. 13.

A School for Young Men, every Monday and Saturday evening, at the Bethel Church on Wells street, commencing on Saturday, Sept. 10.

Terms—$1.50 for twelve lessons.

Persons desirous of forming a Class, Classes will be free for all who do not wish to continue.

☞ Music furnished for Balls, Parties, &c.

REFERENCE—Mr. Wm. Bradbury, Mr. Wm. Tomer, Mr. Wm. Lemon Seminary, every Thursday and Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Bethel Church on Wells street.

Mr. Dye will hold his Juvenile Singing School in the Lecture room, corner of Randolph and Dearborn sts., every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

School for the West Division every Tuesday and Saturday evening, at Temperance Hall, corner of Lake and Jefferson street, commencing on Tuesday evening, Sept. 13.

A School for Young Men, every Monday and Saturday evening, at the Bethel Church on Wells street, commencing on Saturday, Sept. 10.

Terms—$1.50 for twelve lessons.

Persons desirous of forming a Class, Classes will be free for all who do not wish to continue.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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45 STATE STREET.
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HAVE now on hand, and are receiving, from the following names of Music, Print:

Chickering	Gilbert
Gilbert	Hallet, Davis & Co.
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Commercial Exchange (Company) BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

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RAIL ROAD.

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TRANSPORTATION.

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CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS WESTWARD—LEAVE CHICAGO.

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Passengers, Ireland 24 Clint Cars, at 7 O. A. M.; arriving at Chicago at 11 A. M.

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, July 27
CITY OF GLASGOW, Saturday, Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 17
CITY OF GLASGOW, Saturday, Sept. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 14
CITY OF GLASGOW, Saturday, Sept. 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Oct. 5

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

CITY OF GLASGOW, Saturday, July 9
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, July 27
CITY OF GLASGOW, Saturday, Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 17
CITY OF GLASGOW, Saturday, Sept. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 14
CITY OF GLASGOW, Saturday, Sept. 24

FROM LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, July 6
CITY OF GLASGOW, Saturday, July 23
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF GLASGOW, Saturday, Aug. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 7

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Advertisement Freight will be charged on each ship.

Freight on goods, dry per ton; and cement goods, hard, per ton, will be taken on accommodating terms.

Advertisement Freight will be charged on each ship.

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RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO., Liverpool.

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From Chicago to Buffalo and Mackinac.

FARE REDUCED.

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CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

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TOLEDO, NORWALK AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

AT 10 A. M., 2.00 AND 7.30 P. M.

The 10 A. M. train will stop at all way stations between Cleveland and Warren.

The 2 P. M. Express Train for Pittsburgh, and all way stations and Rattlesnake.

The 7.30 P. M. Express Train will stop at all way stations between Cleveland and Alliance.

Passengers for Pittsburgh or Chicago in the Morning or Evening, can be waited for at Alliance, arriving the following morning at Pittsburgh.

Connecting with the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. at Pittsburgh, through Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington City.

Passengers for Chicago can be waited for at Alliance, if any other route from St. Louis, and arrive at Chicago the following morning.

Passengers can procure through Tickets at the office of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R. R., Rail Road, and the offices of the Michigan Central Rail Road.

Fare from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, $10.
Fare from Chicago to Pittsburgh, $12.
Fare from Chicago to Cleveland, $2.

For further information, enquire of THOMAS HALE, Agent, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R. R.

J. DURAND, Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

1853. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1853.

FARE REDUCED.

New York Central DOUBLE TRACK RAILROAD.

QUICKEST, SAFEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK AND ALBANY.

IN CONNECTIONS WITH MICHIGAN C. R. R. & MICHIGAN S. & N. IND. RDS. VIA DEPOT AND ALBANY.

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Time from Chicago to New York 36 hours.
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Time from Buffalo to N. York 15 hours.
Time from Buffalo to Boston 18½ hours.

THROUGH TICKETS can be procured at the Michigan Central or Michigan Southern Railroad Offices.

SIX Daily Express Trains for New York.
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Night Express Train, leaves at 10 o'clock P. M.
Night Express Train, leaves at 12 o'clock M.
Night Express Train, leaves at 2 o'clock A. M.
Night Express Train, leaves at 4 o'clock A. M.
Night Express Train, leaves at 6 o'clock A. M.

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Fare from Chicago to New York, $12.
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Fare from Chicago to Buffalo, $3.

Fare from Buffalo to Albany, $5.
Fare from Buffalo to New York, $6.
Fare from Buffalo to Boston, $8.

Fare from Buffalo to Philadelphia, $6.
Fare from Buffalo to Baltimore, $7.
Fare from Buffalo to Washington, $7.

Fare from Buffalo to Norfolk, $8.

Fare from Buffalo to Cincinnati, $12.

Fare from Buffalo to Louisville, $14.

Fare from Buffalo to St. Louis, $16.

Fare from Buffalo to Chicago, $3.

Fare from Buffalo to Detroit, $1.

Fare from Buffalo to Toledo, $2.

Fare from Buffalo to Sandusky, $2.

Fare from Buffalo to Cleveland, $1.

Fare from Buffalo to Pittsburgh, $5